

The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1910.

THE PASSING OF BRYAN.

In the opinion of the Washington Post, Mr. Bryan's renunciation of any sort of demonstration upon his homecoming "goes far to confirm previous reports" to the effect that he "will stand aside in 1912, and will support the choice of his party for President—preferably Governor Harmon." The Post continues:

"Also, it betrays the fact that Mr. Bryan treasures the belief that he has a claim on the nomination if he wants it. Now, Mr. Bryan is clearly mistaken. The drift from him was apparent from the day of his stunning defeat, and it has been gathering volume and crystallization as time speeds on. His name is rarely, if ever, mentioned by any Democrat in Congress, and the same is true elsewhere—at party banquets and on the stump. It does not appear that this is done in pursuance of any understanding in the matter. It is by general consent. Certainly, Mr. Bryan entertains the admiration and following that his personality attracted to him, and doubtless always will, but as an overshadowing political entity, as the chief asset of the National Democracy, he has passed."

This will be news to Mr. Bryan, and we cannot believe that it is true. Why should he stand aside now for Governor Harmon or anybody else? What has he to gain by it? Just at the time that his "policies" have been adopted by the Taft administration and all the country seems to be going his way, why should he get out? Besides, who ever heard of a great political party on the very eve of victory giving up its "chief asset"? What has it to fall back on? What leaders are there who have not allied themselves with Mr. Bryan? Moreover, we should like to know what special revelation the Washington paper has had that Mr. Bryan will not be the dominating figure in the next Democratic National Convention, and if it be his purpose to make the platform of the party and declare its purposes, who is there in Gath or in the streets of Askelon who could stand on it squarely after it is built?

Possibly Mr. Taft could be persuaded to appoint Mr. Bryan to the United States Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Brewer's death. He wouldn't fill it full, it is true, but the place would remove him from the political field temporarily at least, and Mr. Taft surely owes him a great deal for what he has done for him and his party. We can hardly imagine a Presidential election without Mr. Bryan, but we are with him to the end. If he shall not be a candidate again, we will be with him all the more, generation after generation.

AN EXPLANATION, NOT A DEFENCE.

We are always doing something. As we are accustomed to confess, "we have done those things which we ought not to have done; and there is no health in us." This line of meditation is suggested by a letter we have just received from a most highly esteemed fellow-citizen protesting against the reference made in The Times-Dispatch to the President as "old Taft" and to General Grant as "old Grant." We are informed by our correspondent that "in early youth there was instilled into him a proper respect for others as a necessary adjunct to the maintenance of one's own dignity and respect, and for this reason, if for no other, he would greatly prefer to see Mr. Taft alluded to as 'the President' and General Grant as 'the General'." We are informed by our correspondent that "in early youth there was instilled into him a proper respect for others as a necessary adjunct to the maintenance of one's own dignity and respect, and for this reason, if for no other, he would greatly prefer to see Mr. Taft alluded to as 'the President' and General Grant as 'the General'."

We agree entirely with the view expressed by our correspondent—"mea culpa, mea maxima culpa," and likewise "peccavi." We would say, however, by way of explanation, though not of defence, because there could be no defence for such disregard of the proprieties, that the adjective "old" applied to President Taft and to General Grant was not used with any sinister or disrespectful purpose. In the Century Dictionary, "a work of universal reference in all departments of knowledge, with a new atlas of the world," fourteen sections are given to an "exposition of the meaning of the word," it means, for example, "having lived, or existed a long time; full of years," or it could not possibly have been used in this sense as to either President Taft or General Grant. Another meaning is "having the judgment or good sense of a person who has lived long and has gained experience; thoughtful; sober; sensible; wise." It might very well be used in speaking of President Taft and General Grant in either of these senses, with the exception, possibly, of one of these meanings. In the case of General Grant during a certain period of his life to which President Taft referred, it will be recalled, in an address at the Grant Monument in New York about a year before he became President. Another meaning of the word is "old-fashioned; of a former time; hence, antiquated;

as an old fogy." It does not require any statement that neither President Taft nor General Grant could be regarded as antiquated or old fogy. They belonged to their times, and, as for President Taft, he comes very near being the newest fashioned President we have ever had. But there is still another meaning of the word which is worth noting: "Long known; familiar; hence, an epithet of affection or cordiality; as an old friend; dear old fellow; old boy." It was in this latter sense that we used the term in speaking of both President Taft and General Grant. It would be just as easy, really, to speak of them as President Taft and General Grant, as to speak of them as old Taft and old Grant, but we are admonished that "a man that hath friends shall shew himself friendly."

We cannot promise not to say so any more, but we wish our position on this question, as on all other questions of national and world-wide importance, to be distinctly understood.

THIS SAITH THE COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the law of Nebraska requiring railroads to build switches to all grain elevators along their tracks on request is unconstitutional. The Court has also put its foot down on the State of Arkansas for attempting to penalize an interstate railroad for failure to supply cars enough to accommodate interstate traffic. Both of these decisions appear to an outsider to be exactly right. It is to be expected that the grain elevator people, who are in the business for the money they can make out of it, will say that the Court is a partisan body, and the great State of Arkansas will call upon Jeffries Davis to tighten his belted and "go for them." The conservative people of the country, however, will rejoice that the Court has found its voice and that it is laying down the law for the protection of those who, without the courts, would be helpless indeed.

THE JAMES RIVER, MR. RANDSELL.

The Hon. J. E. Randsell, member of Congress from Louisiana, and president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, will speak at the Jefferson Hotel Friday evening by invitation of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. His subject will be "The Importance and Value of the Systematic Improvement of Rivers and Harbors of This Country." This is a subject in which Richmond is vitally interested, because the extension of its commerce depends in considerable degree upon the development of the navigation of the James River. At a very moderate expenditure and under the direction of capable Government engineers, the James River could be deepened and straightened from the city to the sea so that it would be navigable for deep draught ships for the benefit of commerce and for the military purposes of the Government.

It is hoped that Mr. Randsell will be saturated with this idea while he is in Richmond, so that in providing for future river and harbor improvements liberal and adequate provision will be made for the James River. The people at Washington will not find it nearly so hard to "go to Richmond" now as it was more than forty years ago. All that is needed now is good engineering, and a small sum of money. Richmond, as Mr. Randsell knows, or as he will find out before he leaves this town, is the most progressive and prosperous place south of Baltimore. Within the last ten days its population has increased 20,000 and it is growing at a steady and almost phenomenal rate.

One of the things it needs just now is a straighter channel and deeper water to the sea, and Mr. Randsell can help in the noble work of obtaining what is needed, and he will see why it ought to be done without delay. The eyes of Richmond are upon you, Mr. Randsell, and "here's how!"

THE SAME EVER SINCE THE FALL.

Andrew Carnegie has returned to New York from the clouds in California. When he reached Pittsburgh on his Eastern journey he was reported as "looking tired and worn," and when he reached New York he was said to be "looking pale and feeble." It is further noted that when he got out of his car, "Mr. A. Frank held him around the shoulder in a fatherly manner, and Mr. Carnegie's valet also had hold of his shoulder as if to prevent him from falling down the steps," a very necessary precaution we should say for a man who was looking "tired and worn in Pittsburgh" and "pale and feeble" when he reached New York. We trust sincerely that there is nothing serious the matter with Mr. Carnegie's condition, and that he will soon be himself again. As a means to this end we would suggest that he come right on down to Richmond. A stay of a month or so here, mixing with our splendid people and "putting up" for worthy institutions, without conditions, would make him as good as new. He knows, of course, that there is a very large Scottish element in the population of Richmond, and that ought to be very interesting and attractive to him.

While he was in Pittsburgh the Laird had something to say on the subject of woman suffrage, and in talks to the young men at his Technical Schools he indulged in some epigrammatic sayings, which will surely be quoted in the discussion of the woman suffrage question: "Woman raises man to the highest standard." "My mother and wife made me all I am." "All depends upon the proper mating of men and women." Mrs. Carnegie is also reported to have addressed the girls' department of the Technical Schools, and among her utterances was this: "The highest work for woman is to help and encourage man. That is what he has been doing in all the centuries since the Fall, and it must

be said to her credit that she has made the most of the clay with which she has had to work. What Mrs. Carnegie said was beautifully said, and it was so characteristic of the women of the Scottish race, their unselfishness, their self-effacement, speak trumpet-tongued of their glorious character. Contrast what Mrs. Carnegie said with what Mr. Carnegie said. She advised the girls to encourage men; he praised women for what women had done for men: "My mother and wife made me all I am." It is always that way with the men, and the women also. The man does not say that the "high-est work of man is to help and encourage woman," he says "woman raises man to the highest standard."

A BILLION-DOLLAR BUDGET.

The good people of England are waking up to the fact that the little diversion of a general election which they indulged in during January was about the most expensive luxury of their generation. The refusal of the Lords to approve the budget presented last autumn by Chancellor Lloyd-George prevented the collection of the extraordinary taxes which are levied from year to year. The income tax was suspended and the Government lost \$119,000,000 on that account. Other delinquent taxes made the total cost of the Lords' rebellion about \$155,000,000, to say nothing of the cost of the election and the tremendous losses to business.

The Cabinet is now trying to make up this deficit and is finding the task even more difficult than the destruction of the House of Lords. Now that the Chancellor has footed up the deficit, the regular expenses of government and the extra appropriations necessary for old age pensions and for the navy, he finds that the English people must be taxed for a total of \$1,009,140,740 during the present year. This makes a new high-water mark in the cost of government. The extravagance of a Federal Congress and the cost of a war against the South never reached so vast a total during any one year. The prodigal kings of the Bourbon stock, and the wealthiest despots of the ancient world, never came within striking distance of this great sum.

Other nations are far beyond England, but are increasing the cost of government every year by leaps and bounds. In 1904 our Federal Government spent a total of \$464,546,000, of which sum \$139,847,000 went for pensions. During the present year, at the lowest estimate, the cost of government in this country will amount to \$645,250,000, or a gain of more than \$300,000,000 the year. Germany, France, Russia and Japan, pressing on in the great race of the nations, have been enlarging their expenditures in a similar manner, and have been laying on taxes with relentless hand.

Of course, there is an end to all of this. There are but \$11,000,000,000 of gold in the world, we are told, and all of this cannot be used for the exclusive circulation of the governments. There is also a limit to the endurance of any people, and there is a point beyond which the burden of taxes, levied ostensibly for self-defence, becomes unbearable in any country. England will probably be the first to call a halt from sheer necessity, and the other nations will soon be forced to follow. The expenses of government will then be regulated by the ability of the people to pay and by the actual needs of self-protection. The balance sheet will be the compelling argument for disarmament.

THE BETTER WAY OF TRADE.

The Canadian tariff question seems to have settled itself for the time being. The colonial authorities have yielded a point or two from their original position and have given to this country treaty rights, which, if not satisfactory, are at least better than the original Canadian tariff. On the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, the President has accepted the Canadian overtures, and has granted Canada the minimum rates of the Aldrich tariff. This means, of course, that American trade with Canada will remain on its present footing. Though, of course, the American and the Canadian buyers will have to pay to the dealers in their respective countries much more than either Government will receive in duties under the new tariff schedule.

It hardly seems probable, however, that our trade relations with Canada will be left in this quasi-satisfactory state; at least they will not be so left if the legitimate business interests of the two countries can get a hearing in Congress. President Taft fully realizes the need of a better understanding, and is said to favor reciprocity with Canada, which will put that country in much the same trade status that Cuba holds to-day. He thinks we should make special concessions for certain Canadian goods, in return for which many American manufactured articles would be duty-free at the ports of the Dominion.

Every one who looks at our trade other than through the glasses of trust-begotten protection, knows that the merchants and people of the two countries would profit infinitely by such an arrangement, while the revenues of the two Governments would not seriously suffer. The removal of all duty, for example, on Canadian wheat, lumber, wood-pulp and furs, would give this country an advantage that could hardly be calculated in dollars and cents. Taking away the duty on wheat would of itself solve one feature of the high cost of living question, and would in the end profit all classes by giving cheap foodstuffs to all. On the other hand, if Canada were to remove the duty on American manufactured goods and would throw open its markets to the competition of our

dealers, trade would be stimulated, business would be encouraged, all consumers would be benefited, and, in the end, Canadian merchants would not suffer.

Reciprocity is after all one of the soundest tariff policies that could be adopted in any country. It is simply a quid pro quo, a business understanding and an international discount for international profit. As soon as we rid ourselves of the present tariff of abominations, which we will certainly do as soon as a Democratic Congress is elected, we may well afford to begin a new policy of world-wide trade amity by throwing open our ports to our Northern neighbors and by sharing with them the blessings of our natural wealth.

WHAT THE PAPERS THINK.

The Bristol Herald-Courier says: "John Temple Graves's return to the Democratic party has not been signalized by the slaughter of the fatted calf. And it is not because the price of meat is high, either, probably." But chance? He doesn't mean any harm. He is a Southern gentleman, and his kin of John C. Calhoun. Just because South Carolina has abandoned Calhoun is no reason why we should give up John Temple. We may yet need him in our business, even if we have had to trim off his garments recently to show what sort of a person he is.

In the opinion of the Bristol Herald-Courier "it is not likely that any Democratic newspaper in Virginia will commit itself to the policy of electing members of the General Assembly, regardless of personal and political affiliations." Certainly, the Herald-Courier will not.

"This newspaper believes that it is just as possible for a newspaper or an individual to be a Democrat and favor the liquor traffic as it is to be a Democrat and favor the lower Calhoun. But we have always insisted that whenever this question arises, it shall do so within the party. And we do not doubt that this is the attitude of practically all the Democratic members of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League. The Legislature arbitrarily denied the right of the people to ask for a prohibition election which would have made it possible to settle the liquor question. The plain purpose of the Legislature was to prevent such a settlement by throwing the question into politics and providing the opposition with a coveted opportunity to belabor the people by attacking partisan prejudice. In its natural resentment the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League promulgated stronger language than it really intended to use, and stronger than it need have used. Our opinion is that it will not be wise to disregard political affiliations in the passage of a prohibition law, or a bill submitting the question to a vote of the people."

All that is very interesting and very reasonable. All questions of a political sort ought to be settled within the party. But this is not the way the legislative committee chose to settle the question in which it is especially interested, and having selected its own course, we would not interfere. There is one way, however, out of the embarrassment in which it has involved the League. The League can repudiate the committee, and will have to do this or accept the position in which the committee has placed it.

The Southwest Times, of Pinal, says that "it must be admitted that in the last campaign the temperance issue was used by the Democratic machine element as a cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire by electing Governor Mann. Now that their candidate is elected the temperance people are left high and dry and their demands for a submission to a State-wide vote have been flatly refused." The Times adds: "It must be remembered that there are many good Democrats who are also prohibitionists and who are for prohibition through the Democratic party, but if they are to be continually turned away with no hope of accomplishing their purpose these people cannot be blamed if they turn to some other agency to secure what they want." That is to say, unless the Democratic party yield to the prohibitionists the prohibitionists will seek to accomplish outside of the Democratic party what they cannot accomplish in and through the Democratic party. If they can use the Democratic party, they will use it; if they cannot use it, they will organize a party of their own. The first step towards such an organization has been taken by the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League. There is nothing criminal in that; on the contrary, it is the proper thing for the prohibitionists to do.

The Portsmouth Star is stoutly opposed to the great American idea of divorce. "When one contemplates Reno," says the Star, "and then reflects that it was sought to bring similar disgrace upon Virginia by the sneak divorce bill that was introduced in and almost passed by the last Legislature, we are inclined to say a few more things about the procurer of that law and those who abetted him in the Virginia House." It is sufficient to say, probably, at this time that the bill was not passed, and to add that there is only one State in the Union that has the right sort of divorce law, South Carolina, and in that State there is no divorce for any cause.

Speaking of the statement Cardinal Merry Del Val made to John Callan O'Laughlin, that there is no court in Europe that grants unrestricted divorce, the Indianapolis News remarks: "But the Cardinal forgets that the Papal Court is not a court at all from the American point of view." That may be so, but it so happens that the Pope regards it as a court, many of the most civilized countries of the world regard it as a court and have accredited representatives to it, and it could hardly be expected that, just for the sake of seeing the Colonel, the Pope would discontinue the court. Let us be reasonable about this matter and all other things, and keep our feet on the ground.

We can place nothing in any newspaper or magazine in America. Editors receive at minimum rates. Richmond Advertising Agency, 1000 Market Building.

The Baltimore Sun will begin the publication of an evening edition on Monday, April 18, and we are told that the morning, evening and Sunday editions of the paper will be delivered in the city and suburbs for 10 cents the week. There is such a thing as overdoing the newspaper business; but Grasty is possessed of tremendous energy.

It is said that more than fifty thousand soldiers of the Union armies, charged with desertion, technically or otherwise, are trying to get on the pension roll. Why not?

The hardest thing that has been said about the Colonel and his demonstration in Rome is this from the Springfield Republican: "He (the Colonel) appears merely to be trailing after the Hoosier statesman who preceded him in the Eternal City. Mr. Fairbanks certainly deserves the credit of having set the precedent which Mr. Roosevelt has followed." That is a cruel jab at the bravest man in the world. How could it be expected that that warm-blooded half-Southerner could be suspected of imitating in his course the ice cream form of courage.

The Colonel will meet the Forester at Genoa on April 11, next Monday, and has declared that "after our interview I shall have nothing to say, and I shall be surprised if Pinchot has." We are not a betting man, because it is against the law; but if the grab-bag method could be adopted, we would take a number of chances on the proposition that somehow or other what the Colonel says to Pinchot will get into the papers. If Pinchot had taken Glavis with him, that useful functionary might possibly obtain copies of the correspondence between the Colonel and the Forester. Glavis is good at that sort of thing, as has appeared in the Ballinger persecution.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Daily News from Rome says that Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, will probably decline to receive the Colonel when he goes to Vienna because of his refusal to meet the conditions imposed by the Pope. The aged monarch regarding the failure of the Vatican audience as an affront to the Pope. But bless Francis Joseph's old soul, the Colonel will not care. The Hun vote in this country being of comparatively little importance. In fact, the Colonel will rejoice at this new chance to prove his sturdy Americanism, and show his spunk and backbone.

The divorce question in Nevada is said to have reached an acute stage. Six months' residence in that State now makes one eligible to divorce. "The next Legislature, it is hoped," says the Springfield Republican, "will strike a deadly blow at its own prosperity and notoriety." But suppose the Legislature should strike a deadly blow for the purpose suggested, what would the married people of New England then do to absolve themselves from their matrimonial entanglements?

The Charlotte Observer welcomed to that town Duncan E. McKinlay, Congressman from California, to deliver an address on the American Merchant Marine. There is not water enough in the Catawba, fourteen miles from Charlotte, to float a bateau, but this journalistic bill-billy has been preaching ship subsidies for months. It would welcome any sort of grafter who might come along, and we know that it cheered lustily for McKinlay.

"Unlike Richmond, the weather has been delightfully cool, the gardens laden with every variety of flowers, the hotels, villas and terraces overflowing with visitors, the streets crowded with busy men, and the parks and pleasure resorts jammed with the idle sight-seers." There is only one place about which this could be written, as there is not a terrace in the town, and "there ain't" but one villa, and the weather has been so hot that all the flowers have dried up. Evidently, one of them got away from Mr. Roosevelt when he was organizing that Ananias Club.

We would say for the information of George Bailey, of the Houston Post, that Elder Caldwell, of the Charlotte Observer, does not deserve the least credit for what was done with the Hong Kong Gander in the campaign of 1908. Up to the time that this bird was sent to Charleston he had never been of any use to anybody, and when he got to Charleston, in fact, he did not know the use of his own legs, and when he was turned on him. Besides the Hong Kong Gander was received by Caldwell in payment of a past-due subscription, and nobody in North Carolina would contribute a hog on the same terms.

We are told that within two years a great modern hotel, representing an outlay of \$1,400,000, will be erected at Houston, Texas. Evidently, the people who are engaged in this enterprise expect that it will grow. A million-dollar hotel would accommodate at present nearly everybody in the town. It is built, however, we hope, that the frypan will not be introduced as one of the utensils in the culinary department. We would also advise that the owners of the place secure the services of a real hotel keeper from Richmond to run the new joint. If the enterprise is to be successful, much will depend on the way it is started.

File, please, upon the Baltimore Sun. Commenting on the alleged statement of Andy Carnegie that Joe Cannon looks like Abraham Lincoln, the Sun declares that Cannon "is just as much like Lincoln as the real Lincoln in character and public service as Senator Aldrich is like Daniel Webster." The Sun adds: "Mr. Cannon may look like Lincoln, but if Mr. Lincoln were alive he would take good care not to look like Cannon." But if they look alike, how could Mr. Lincoln help it? Mr. Cannon is very like Mr. Lincoln in at least one respect—he has managed the Southern taxing-districts for Mr. Lincoln's party.

There are said to be 52,000,000 ladybugs in the insectary at Sacramento, California, weighing in the aggregate more than a ton. These bugs are to be distributed free among farmers who apply for them. We wish that the insectary would send 48,000,000 of them to Houston, for use in the broom sedge fields there, but it must be with the understanding that none of them is to be re-headed. Texas already has all the red-headed bugs it can very well take care of, and then only by drawing on its foreign population.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

John D. Rockefeller's Address. Please give me Mr. John D. Rockefeller's address. W. R. P. West, Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

The District Government, Etc. 1. Please inform me how the District of Columbia is governed and when set apart.

2. How is "Alas" pronounced? 3. Is it probable that the United States will have a war with Japan in a few years? If so, will it occur before England be inclined towards Japan?

4. What is meant by an alliance such as that of Great Britain, France and Japan? 5. The District of Columbia is governed directly by the President, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. These commissioners, in turn, are under the general supervision of Congress, and particularly of the House Committee on the District. The District of Columbia was set aside by the act of Congress, which, though the Federal capital was not formally moved until 1800.

2. "All-as" with the accent on the first "A" and with the "i" pronounced as e. 3. There is very little prospect of a war between the United States and Japan within recent years. The only thing that could bring about such a war would be the jingoism of the yellow press and possible complications in the Philippines.

4. An alliance is a treaty between two or more nations by the terms of which each party of the treaty undertakes to render certain services to the other under special conditions. The treaty between Japan and Great Britain, for example, provides that whenever either of the two nations is attacked by a third nation, the other will receive support from the other party to the alliance.

The Monroe Doctrine. Please give me the text of the Monroe doctrine as first laid down by President Monroe. A READER.

This doctrine was outlined by President Monroe in a message to Congress, dated December 2, 1823. It follows: "In the discussions to which the interest has given rise, and in the arrangements which they may terminate, the occasion has been seized for asserting as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which has been assumed and maintained, are henceforth to be considered as subjects to future colonization by any European power. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable feeling existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not

BESTOWS PRINCESS ON YOUNG OFFICER

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

SULTAN MAHOMET'S action in bestowing the title of princess on the young Turkish officer in the army of Turkey in marriage upon Enver Bey is, although a great honor, nevertheless one which cannot be altogether welcome to this extremely level-headed young officer, who, now military attaché of the Ottoman embassy at Berlin, is still regarded as leader of the military element of the Young Turk party at Constantinople. In fact, Enver was the moving spirit and the brains of the military pronunciamento that extorted a constitution from Abdul Hamid and which put an end to the rule of the infamous Yildiz Kiosk. Although the highest offices were within his grasp, and he could have held the portfolio of minister or the grade of general, he declined everything of the kind, refused even promotion to a colonelcy, and returned to his post as military attaché at the Ottoman embassy at Berlin, with his former grade of major. When Abdul Hamid attempted the coup d'état last spring, which resulted in the deposition of Enver, hastened from Berlin to Salonica and assisted the generalissimo, Sefket Pasha, in placing Mahomet V. on the throne, again returning to Berlin as soon as his task was completed. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the Young Turk party still regards the prince as the throne, and the present Sultan, aware of its strength and of the fact that it is substantially the power, Enver, even though he is so far away at Berlin, wishes to assure himself against being deposed in his turn by giving his young officer a nominal sense to the imperial family.

When the Sultan thus bestows a princess of his house upon one of his subjects, it is officially regarded as a great honor that it cannot be declined under any circumstances, no matter whether the lady is homely or good looking, shrewd or stupid, married, old or young. At the same time Enver must know perfectly well that the men thus distinguished by the sovereign are always regarded with contempt by the people and lose most of the prestige which may have formerly been possessed. They are known as "Damads," which has become almost a term of contempt. Moreover, when a Moslem wears a princess of the reigning family, he ceases to be master of his own house and even in his harem. It is she and not he who is supreme, and while she may give him children, she will not let her wife or even odalisque in his seraglio. He is condemned to monogamy, in law at least, that is, he is forbidden four wives to the true belief.

The father-in-law of Khedive Tewfik, El Hany Pasha, found this out to his cost. For, married to one of the most imperious daughters of Sultan Medjed, he took such exception to his being a father-in-law of an empress, that one day she caused to be placed before him a silver dish, on which, written in Arabic, was the word "divorce." The severed head of the unfortunate odalisque. That taught him a lesson of constancy, and it has always been my belief that if Khedive Tewfik had been a strict monogamist and was the most faithful of husbands, it was because his terrible and cruel old mother-in-law, the cover was moved, and he had with her daughter, the Khediviah, and that he probably feared that the latter might give him a divorce, in case of the maternal decision of character.

Under the circumstances it is easy to understand that although the princess is quite young and is beautiful, the major has requested that the marriage might be delayed for two years, in order that he might complete his education abroad and render himself more fit for the honor in store for him. Two years, time there is such that may happen, and before 1912 possibly he may be able to evade the projected matrimonial alliance.

Recent insult to Woman. General Fecia di Cossato, whose engagement to Mme. von Siemens has been officially announced, is a Senator, and until last winter, when he retired, in consequence of having lived most of the year at Cairo, of the entire military district of Rome.

interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any intervention for the purpose of oppressing them or of controlling in any other manner their domestic affairs as a power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Duty on Tobacco Under New Tariff. What is the duty on tobacco under the new tariff? A SUBSCRIBER.

Under the new tariff, a pound of cigars and cigarettes pay a duty of from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per pound. Cigars and cigarettes pay a duty of one pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Limitation on a Note in North Carolina. Please give me the legal rate of interest in North Carolina. What is the limitation on a note in that State? H. B. M.

The legal rate in North Carolina is 6 per cent. A note under seal is valid for ten years, otherwise for three years.

Labor Conditions in West Virginia. To whom should I apply for labor conditions in West Virginia? A DAILY READER.

Address Hon. I. V. Barton, Chief of the Bureau of Labor, Wheeling, W. Va.

Cost of Pensions. Please tell me what the pension disbursements of the Federal government were in the last year, and in 1885. "INQUIRER."

The pensions in 1899 were \$161,973,000. In 1865 pensions amounted to \$8,525,153.

Total Cost of Panama Canal. What has been the total cost of the Panama Canal to date? A READER.

\$175,572,717.

Range of Navy Guns. To settle a dispute, please tell me how far a twelve-inch gun will fire a projectile. H. M. P.

At an elevation of fifteen degrees a twelve-inch naval gun will fire a projectile twelve miles.

The Carnegie Foundation. I know a teacher who has been working in a denominational college in this State for more than twenty years. His health is now gone, and he has been unable to save any funds owing to the small salary paid him by the college. He is now a poor man and he has no means of earning a livelihood. Please tell me to whom should I write to be admitted to the pension list of the Carnegie Foundation. ANXIOUS.

We regret to say that the conditions of the Carnegie fund are such that no teacher in a denominational college can receive any aid from the fund. It is useless for your friend to apply to the management.

and of the surrounding country. He is a member of an old house of the Roman provincial nobility, commanded the army of the emperor Trajan in the army of Turkey in marriage upon Enver Bey is, although a great honor, nevertheless one which cannot be altogether welcome to this extremely level-headed young officer, who, now military attaché of the Ottoman embassy at Berlin, is still regarded as leader of the military element of the Young Turk party at Constantinople. In fact, Enver was the moving spirit and the brains of the military pronunciamento that extorted a constitution from Abdul Hamid and which put an end to the rule of the infamous Yildiz Kiosk. Although the highest offices were within his grasp, and he could have held the portfolio of minister or the grade of general, he declined everything of the kind, refused even promotion to a colonelcy, and returned to his post as military attaché at the Ottoman embassy at Berlin, with his former grade of major. When Abdul Hamid attempted the coup d'état last spring, which resulted in the deposition of Enver, hastened from Berlin to Salonica and assisted the generalissimo, Sefket Pasha, in placing Mahomet V. on the throne, again returning to Berlin as soon as his task was completed. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the Young Turk party still regards the prince as the throne, and the present Sultan, aware of its strength and of the fact that it is substantially the power, Enver, even though he is so far away at Berlin, wishes to assure himself against being deposed in his turn by giving his young officer a nominal sense to the imperial family.

When the Sultan thus bestows a princess of his house upon one of his subjects, it is officially regarded as a great honor that it cannot be declined under any circumstances, no matter whether the lady is homely or good looking, shrewd or stupid, married, old or young. At the same time Enver must know perfectly well that the men thus distinguished by the sovereign are always regarded with contempt by the people and lose most of the prestige which may have formerly been possessed. They are known as "Damads," which has become almost a term of contempt. Moreover, when a Moslem wears a princess of the reigning family, he ceases to be master of his own house and even in his harem. It is she and not he who is supreme, and while she may give him children, she will not let her wife or even odalisque in his seraglio. He is condemned to monogamy, in law at least, that is, he is forbidden four wives to the true belief.

The father-in-law of Khedive Tewfik, El Hany Pasha, found this out to his cost. For, married to one of the most imperious daughters of Sultan Medjed, he took such exception to his being a father-in-law of an empress, that one day she caused to be placed before him a silver dish, on which, written in Arabic, was the word "divorce." The severed head of the unfortunate odalisque. That taught him a lesson of constancy, and it has always been my belief that if Khedive Tewfik had been a strict monogamist and was the most faithful of husbands, it was because his terrible and cruel old mother-in-law, the cover was moved, and he had with her daughter, the Khediviah, and that he probably feared that the latter might give him a divorce, in case of the maternal decision of character.

Under the circumstances it is easy to understand that although the princess is quite young and is beautiful, the major has requested that the marriage might be delayed for two years, in order that he might complete his education abroad and render himself more fit for the honor in store for him. Two years, time there is such that may happen, and before 1912 possibly he may be able to evade the projected matrimonial alliance.

Recent insult to Woman. General Fecia di Cossato, whose engagement to Mme. von Siemens has been officially announced, is a Senator, and until last winter, when he retired, in consequence of having lived most of the year at Cairo, of the entire military district of Rome.